THE WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT

Edited by SYLVIA PANKHURST.

VOL. II.—No. 36. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20TH, 1915. PRICE ONE HALFPENNY.

Donations to be sent to Hon. Treasurer, Dr. Tchaykovsky, Langham House, Harrow, or Hon. Financial Sec., Miss N. L. Smyth, 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

All parcels to 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

MEETINGS LIST.

Friday, Nov. 19th.

Piggott St., 4.30 p.m., Miss Lynch, Miss Manicom.

Beckton Rd., 4.30 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier.

Poplar Women's Hall, 3 p.m., Mrs. Drake, and others.

Bow Women's Hall, 8 p.m., "Parliament."

Saturday, Nov. 20th.

Morning Lane and Well St., 4 p.m., Mrs. Davies.

Vernon Rd., 3 p.m., Miss Lynch, and others.

Sunday, Nov. 21st.

Copenhagen Place, 11.30 a.m., Miss Manicom, Mr. J. Clifford Rowe.

Osborne St., 11.30 a.m., Miss Lynch, and others.

Hyde Park, 3 p.m., Mrs. Davies, Mrs. Bouvier.

Poplar Women's Hall, 8 p.m., Miss A. Haughton, B.A., Mr. Fred Hughes. Chair: Mrs. Drake.

Monday, Nov. 22nd.

"Whitehouse," 4 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier.

Follett St., 6 p.m., Miss Lynch, Miss Manicom.

Tuesday, Nov. 23rd.

Clock Tower, Burdett Rd., 4 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier.

Poplar Women's Hall, 8 p.m., Mr. Godbold, Mrs. Drake.

Bow Women's Hall, 3 p.m., Miss Lynch, and others.

175 Dalston Lane, 3 p.m., Miss Beamish, and others.

Outside "Clarnico's," 1.30 p.m., Miss Lynch, Mrs. Holloway.

Wednesday, Nov. 24th.

Chrisp St., 6.30 p.m., Mr. Mackinlay, Miss Manicom.

53 St. Leonard St., 3.30 p.m., Mrs. McLeod.

Thursday, Nov. 25th.

175 Dalston Lane, 8 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier, Miss Beamish.

55 Fife Rd., 3 p.m., Mrs. Parsons, and others.

Friday, Nov. 26th.

Piggott St., 4.30 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier.

Beckton Rd., 4.30 p.m., Miss Lynch.

Poplar Women's Hall, 3 p.m. Miss Ellen Smith.

Bow Women's Hall, 8 p.m., "Parliament."

Saturday, Nov. 27th.

Vernon Rd., 4 p.m., Mrs. Davies, Miss Lynch.

Morning Lane, 11 a.m., Mrs. Bouvier.

Sunday, Nov. 28th.

Victoria Park, 3.30 p.m., Mrs. Drake, and others.

Bow Women's Hall, 8 p.m., Mr. Fred Hughes.

SUFFRAGE CLUBS. Poplar, 20 Railway St., 8 to 10 p.m., Wednesdays.

Bow, 400 Old Ford Road, Mondays and Fridays 8 to 10. p.m.

The calls on our four mother and baby centres, for milk, eggs, medicines, and doctoring and nursing care, are still very urgent. Will you help by sending us some money for this work?

Will you send us new laid eggs, arrowroot, barley, glaxo or virol?

We want:—For baby, four gowns, four barrows, two flannel bands, twelve napkins, three vests, and a cot blanket; for mother, two nightgowns, woollen shawl, three towels, two sheets, and a pair of pillow cases.

Mothers and Children should make a point of attending the weekly consultations with nurse and doctor at:—

400 Old Ford Rd., Bow, Mondays 2.30 p.m.; 20 Railway St., Poplar, Tuesdays 3 p.m.; 53 St. Leonard's St., Wednesdays 4.15 p.m.; 55 Fife Rd., Canning Town, Mondays, 2 to 4 p.m.

THE VOTE OF CREDIT.

On November 10th, Mr. Asquith proposed a fifth Vote of Credit for four hundred millions, which brings the total Votes of Credit for the year to £1,300,000,000, and for the War to £1,662,000,000. These enormous sums are really too vast for our comprehension. They mean a tremendous load of debt, for the money is being raised by borrowing and will have to be paid back some day.

Mr. Asquith admitted that there has been waste and promised that contract prices should be more closely examined and army rations revised.

He also said that a considerable wages bill could be saved to the Army by discharging men who are returned from active service as unfit, subject to the condition that the State could call them back to the active forces at any time.

We regard this proposal with grave suspicion, for already the obligation of the Government towards the disabled soldier is too lightly regarded, and many a man is turned out of the Army penniless and with broken health.

Major Evans also suggested that money should be raised by offering Old Age Pensions to working people between 50 and 70 in return for cash now.

We should be afraid to trust the Government to deal fairly with the poor.

To reach Old Ford Road take an Old Ford 'bus (No. 8), which goes via the Marble Arch, Oxford St., the Bank and Liverpool St., or book to Old Ford Station on the North London Railway.

STRIKE MOVEMENT IN RUSSIA DURING 1914.

According to statistics just published, there were 3,534 strikes in Russia during 1914, as against 2,401 in 1913. The number of strikers has grown from 887,096 in 1913 to 1,337,458 in the year under review. The majority of strikes, says the *Novoie Vremia*, took place before the beginning of the war. During the period ending August 14th, 1914, there were 3,493 strikes, with a total number of 1,327,897 strikers; since that date until the end of the year, the number of strikes fell to 41 with only 9,561 strikers involved. The total number of days lost was 5,755,074.

Letters intended for friends at home have been found on the bodies of German soldiers, and published in the *Retch*, a Russian newspaper.

Here are a few extracts:—

"If you care to know what it is that I want most strongly at this moment, I will answer that it is sleep. . . I want to cry, to shout, to growl, to hide myself in the earth, only to get rid at least of the roar of the guns."

Another soldier writes—

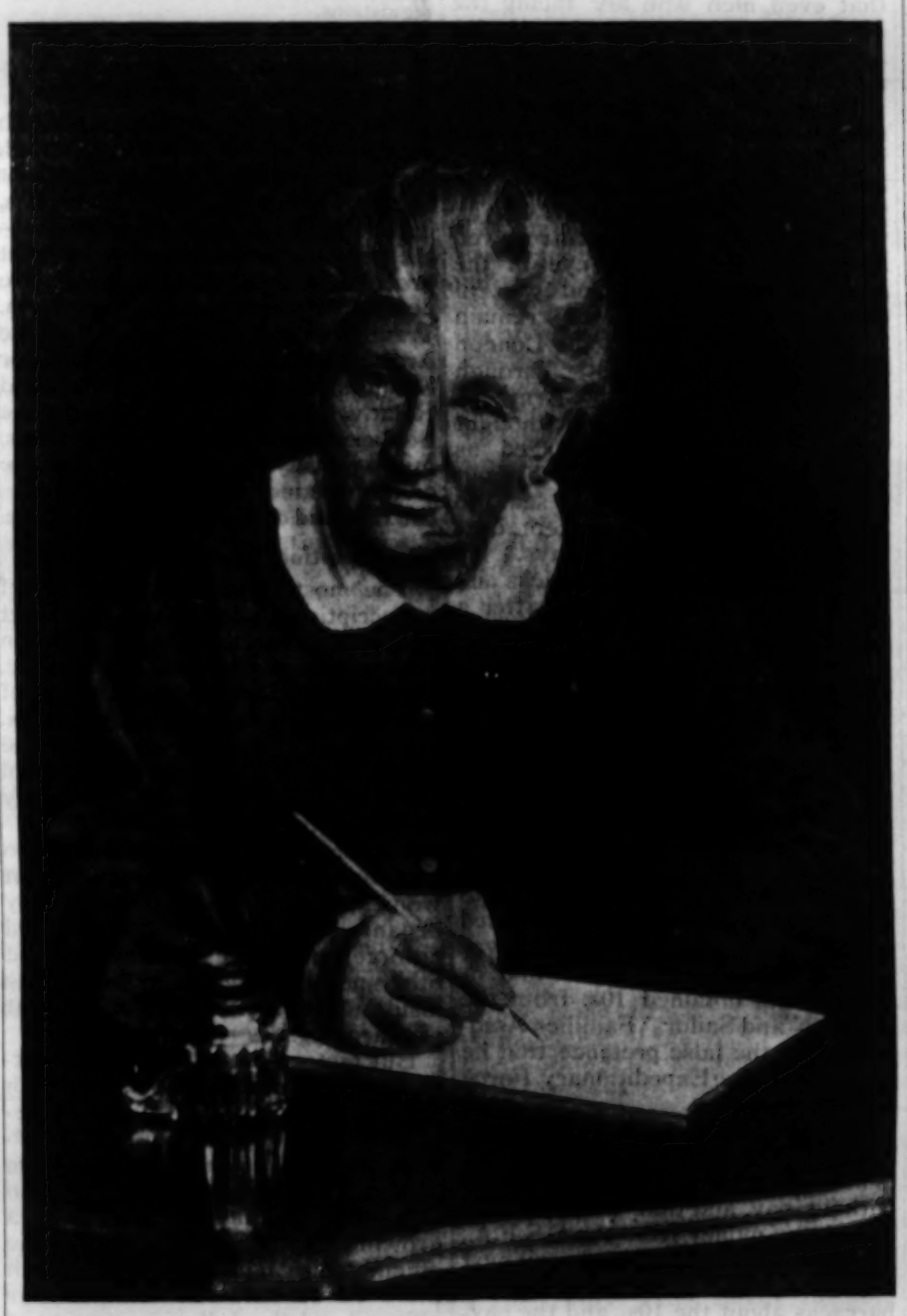
"I am tired out. My feet refuse to walk, and the rifle falls out of my hands."

A third letter says—

"I am so tired that I am now absolutely indifferent to anything. I am quite indifferent to whether I am killed or not. Only let it be the end! Only to have rest from all these horrors as soon as possible!"

In one of the letters a German soldier deplores that the Russians do not ask for peace. "It is said," he writes, "that before Moscow or Petrograd is taken, the Russians wont talk of peace. But to reach these cities we have to cross a distance of a thousand miles, which means that there will be no end to this campaign."

In consequence of the scarcity of sugar in many towns in Russia, some people are beginning to hoard sugar in quantities, preferring sugar to money. According to *Tiflissky Listoc* during a police raid in Tiflis, great quantities of sugar were seized from private individuals, one having no less than a ton for his private use.



CATHERINE BRESHKOVSKAYA, "*The Grandmother of the Russian Revolution.*"

Who is over 70 years of age and almost blind, and is said to be in prison in one of the dreariest parts of Northern Siberia.

PRESS CUTTINGS ON WOMEN MUNITIONEERS.

The *Times* states: "The feature of our War workshops, which strikes all visitors alike, and excites universal admiration, is the part played by women. The point is that they have been tried on work of which they have never before been thought capable—work requiring both strength and skill—and they have demonstrated, not their *equality* but their *superiority* to men of the same class and standing."

In a Scotch shell factory, a woman worker is reported to be:

"Doing a particular operation on a lathe which had been previously worked by a skilled man; she was turning 150 per shift against his 30. The champion of the factory is a girl who is machining the copper bands on shells; her "record" is 1,014 in a ten-hour shift, or, say, 101 per hour. And each shell has to be lifted into position and lifted out again. . . . ."

After this, can skilled men doubt the menace of the underpaid unorganised woman?

"They earn good money. The minimum is 15s. 9d. a week, but one who cannot earn more is of no use. Most of them earn a great deal more; the average earnings in one shop are 35s., in another 45s. Some earn up to £4; the champion mentioned above has earned £5."

These facts are clothed in mystery, since the names of the factories are withheld. We are willing to send the WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT free for a year, to any person who proves to us that any woman munitioneer is earning £4 a week.

MAN'S PAY FOR MAN'S WORK.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Poplar and Stepney Sick Asylum, on November 2nd, Councillor C. E. Sumner moved a resolution that the Board pay women taken into their employment in the place of men the same rate of wages as the men.

He said that the proposal introduced nothing new in Poplar, for they had a lady sanitary inspector who received the same rate of wages as the men inspectors, the lady having, as a matter of fact, more certificates than the men.

Mr. Heath seconded.

Mr. Gilchrist dissented, because, in his opinion, some women could not do men's work, and the Board might be obliged to employ two women to do one man's work.

Mrs. Scurr strongly repudiated this suggestion, and said that the only work to be done for the Board, in which women would not be able to hold their own with men was in the stoke-hold, where women would not be employed.

The Rev. Father Rigley suggested that each case ought to be decided on its merits. Some women were being given work they had no right to be doing. In the Farringdon Road he had seen girls driving three-wheeled cycle carriers with heavy loads.

The resolution was carried by five votes to four.

At Messrs. Lyons and Co., Cadby Hall, 7,800 women workers are employed, as compared with 6,000 in pre-War days.

Cadby Hall is noted for paying its women sweated wages. Let us hope the large body of women who are being taken on now will stick up for at least as good pay as the men they are displacing.

OUR ANNUAL REPORT (illustrated) is now on sale—price 2d. It forms a most interesting record.

LEAGUE OF RIGHTS
For Soldiers' and Sailors' Wives and Relatives.
Full particulars from 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

LEAGUE of RIGHTS SOCIALS,
AT
20 RAILWAY ST., POPLAR,
Saturday, Nov. 20th, at 7.30
400 OLD FORD RD., BOW,
Saturday, Nov. 27th.
TICKETS — THREEPENCE.

The Woman's Dreadnought.
Published by the East London Federation of the Suffragettes,
400 OLD FORD ROAD, BOW, E.
Telephone EAST 1787.

AGENTS:
INTERNATIONAL SUFFRAGE SHOP, 5 Duke Street, Charing Cross, W.C.; CITY AND SUBURBAN PUBLISHING Co., St. Bride's Churchyard, E.C.; Messrs. HORACE MARSHALL & Co., Temple Avenue, E.C.; MARLBOROUGH, 51 Old Bailey, E.C.; A. RITCHIE, Pembleton Row, Gough Square, E.C.; A. RAGGETT, Clark Street, Stepney.
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Annual Subscription: Post free, 4s. 6d.

Vol. II. No. 36 —Sat., Nov. 20th, 1915.

Bravely and willingly we bear our share of the World's burdens. Why, then, deny us the right to Vote, which would dignify our labour and increase our Power of Service?

SALUTE YOUR OFFICER!

"You see, my father has a tiny little barber's business down off Shoreditch; and I was brought up to be chatty and easy-like with everybody. I tell you, when I drew the number in the Conscription it gev my old mother the needle, and it gev me the hump."

"If I was'nt a poor soldier I could punch your 'ed for forty shillings or a month. But because you're commandin' officer you deprive me of my right to a magistrate, and make a compliment of giving me two years 'ard, stead of shootin me. Why can't you take your chance the same as any other civilian does?"

BERNARD SHAW Press Cuttings.

Last Christmas, at Dr. Flora Murray's hospital in Paris, the convalescent soldiers acted a play of their own making. It was not written; the plot was agreed on by the actors, and the speeches were evolved spontaneously as it progressed.

The youths who took the parts had no knowledge of acting, but they gave a vivid presentment of Army life as it seemed to them—a round of dull, stupid routine; of orders, peremptory and often senseless, executed, either in utter boredom, or active unwillingness, or under compulsion. They showed us the young recruit, buoyant and free of speech, and brotherly in his outlook on other men, enlisting with the sense of being an independent human being, whose services are worth having, and who is ready to serve with alert and willing mind. They showed the disappointment and weariness, and the sullen hopeless desire to rebel against the cast-iron machinery that follow.

They played out the travesty of justice called a Court Martial, by which, in real life too, our soldiers are constantly sentenced to terribly heavy punishments for most trivial and insignificant causes.

It was obvious that these things were graven deep on the minds of the young soldiers; their acting was too vivid, too full of detail to be anything but a mirror of actual experience. Our repeated questions to the audience of soldiers amongst whom we were sitting: "Is it like that? Do they do that?" always brought reminiscent and emphatic answers "yes," and "yes."

Militarism, with its corollary compulsory service, is attacked, wherever it exists, by the organised and awakened working classes.

The growing desire of advanced labour thought is for the equal co-operation of a world of free men.

Conscriptionist - militarists are necessarily opposed to the idea of action directed by the initiative of brotherly goodwill. They wish to substitute simply action by order. They strive to secure a world of well-drilled tools, who may be willing, if luck will have it so, but who, in any case, must be obedient to the orders of all-powerful commanders.

Those to whom command is to be given are, in theory, super-men, but in practice frequently become super-tyrants.

The Defenceless Soldier.

Too much power over others is dangerous to every human character, and the helpless position of the soldier, denied the right of public trial, and without even a trade union behind him, makes him the victim of injustice in every army in the world.

Rosa Luxemburg, one of the leading German Socialists, is now serving a year's imprisonment for calling attention to "one of those dramas that take place, day in, day out, in the German barracks, from which the groans of the victims only occasionally reach our ears." Many other German pioneers have been, and are, in prison for exposing the soldiers' wrongs.

British soldiers who come back on furlough from the trenches, tell us that even men who are facing the most extreme dangers and hardships are awarded cruelly excessive punishment for trivial offences.

I have before me the letters of a soldier, written last July, appealing to me to do my best for "an innocent chap" who was then awaiting trial by Court Martial in Exeter.

Some time before, this man received a serious injury to his eye in the exercise of his duty, and was in consequence ordered to remain at home, and to attend the London Hospital as an out-patient. Through a mistake, either of the Army or hospital authorities, it was thought that he had been discharged as cured, whilst still a patient. Without warning, the police were sent to arrest him and he was kept in a police court cell for two days. He was then taken back to barracks and found to be innocent, and after a time again sent home to attend the London Hospital.

The Military authorities had also forgotten to pay him since March 27th, and for eighteen days before that when he was in hospital. He was therefore dependent on his wife who had two children, and had recently been confined; her separation allowance was 24s. 6d. I succeeded in getting most of the arrears due to him, when suddenly he was arrested again, on the charges that he was absent without leave, and that in May he had obtained 10s. from the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association on the false pretence that he was joining the Expeditionary Force the following day.

In appealing to me to help him, he explained that his wife had got into debt because he was living at home without pay, and that when he borrowed the money from the S.S.F.A., he had been told to rejoin his unit next day. He told the paymaster at the barracks about the 10s., and the paymaster had promised to see into the matter. The money being sent irregularly, and no account being sent to him, the soldier imagined that the authorities had paid back the 10s. out of his wages.

I appealed on this soldier's behalf, both to his Commanding Officer and to the War Office, and also enlisted the sympathies of a Member of Parliament, but neither this Member nor I received any explanation of the case.

Shortly afterwards I wrote to the War Office, and to the paymaster in the case of another soldier as follows:

23rd September, 1915.

The Financial Secretary,
Paymaster Warley, 9th Regtl. District.

Sir,—I write on behalf of Private F. A. Prior, 10471, 10th Norfolk Regiment, Reedhall Camp, No. 1 Hut, Colchester, who enlisted as lance corporal on September 2nd, 1914 in the 8th Norfolk Regiment. About fifteen weeks ago he was taken ill with a chest complaint, caused by getting wet, and was in the V.A.D. hospital, Wiltshire, for nine weeks, during which time he received no pay. When he came out of hospital he was told he owed £5 12s. 7½d., and he wishes to know what this is for, as he never received more than his correct amount of pay. On coming out of hospital he was transferred to the 10th Norfolk Regiment, being unfit for foreign service.

Since he has been out of hospital he has drawn different amounts each week, sometimes 1s., sometimes 1s. 6d., sometimes 3s. Last week he had nothing and was told that he would receive no more until the amount supposed to be owing had been paid. He was told this amount was due to the 8th Norfolk Regiment.

Kindly give me a statement of this soldier's accounts, in order that I may understand how the mistakes arose.

Faithfully yours,
E. SYLVIA PANKHURST.

I received the following reply—

Sir,

I beg to acknowledge letter signed E. Sylvia Pankhurst, dated 23/9/15, re Pte. F. A. Prior, 10th Norfolk Regiment. Will you kindly inform the writer that her letter has been forwarded to his Commanding Officer, who will probably take disciplinary measures against the man for making frivolous complaints. A statement of accounts has been sent to his C.O.

Yours faithfully,
B. E. WINTER., Lt. Col.
for Regtl. Paymaster.

I sent a copy of this letter to the War Office, and in reply received two letters, in which it was stated that—

This man, being a serving soldier, should address any complaint to his regimental officers in the manner prescribed by regulations. Any other method of preferring complaints, such as approaching outside societies, etc., is expressly forbidden by the King's regulations.

I am, dear madam,
Your obedient servant,
C. W. COOPER,
For the Assistant Financial Secretary.

The reply is explicit, although exceptions are sometimes allowed, the *rule* is that a soldier may not apply for redress of grievances, except to his commanding officer—the person against whom he is most probably in need of protection! We need not be surprised at the decision. Trade Unionism is forbidden in the Army. The League of Rights for Soldiers' and Sailors' Wives and Relatives, if allowed to act also for the Soldiers and Sailors themselves, might easily become — think the cautious minds of the authorities—the thin end of a Trade Union wedge.

Conscription Applied to Industry.

The most prominent advocates of conscription to-day make no secret of the fact that they wish to obtain compulsory power over the people, even more for the regulation of industry than for military purposes. Mr. Lloyd George's speech to the Trade Union Congress in Bristol was an attack on the voluntary system in munition works.

Factory life is already too mechanical and, especially against women, who are as yet most poorly organised, there is too often a rigid enforcement of the silent system and other petty, irksome and sometimes insulting regulations, such as that of searching.

But factory life is free and its discipline quite kindly, as compared with Military rule. To-day the miner demands the raising of wages in accordance with the rise in the selling price of coal, workmen call the foreman "George," and factory girls show a growing disposition to "tell off" the official who acts unjustly. Shall there be substituted: "salute your officer," and the dull acquiescence of fear?

Compulsory Volunteers.

When Lord Derby was appointed Director of Military Recruiting, we were told that his mission was to safeguard the voluntary system. But during the course of his campaign, though Parliament has not been asked to agree to Conscription, the voluntary system has practically disappeared.

Already none may leave the country without a passport, passports are refused to men of military age, shipping companies refuse to carry them.

The railways are under national control. Sir Guy Granet has issued a notice to railwaymen to enlist and then return to their work. I am told by railwaymen employed in the departments concerned, that in one department on the Midland Railway all the employees were ordered to present themselves to be attested, and that the same thing has occurred on the South Western and the Great Eastern. There is no doubt that the practice is general.

By means of the National Register, almost every man can be tracked down. If he "is in State employ," he is ordered to enlist or go, unless given special exemption. If he is in private employment, his employer is asked to bring the same economic pressure to bear on him. Employers of labour are warned not to take men into their service who are of military age. Mr. Brace, the Under Secretary of State for the Home Office, has issued a notice that young men who attempt to get work in the mines, will be stopped.

Can we call this the voluntary system? Can we boast that our recruits are joining the Army as free men from enthusiasm for the national cause!

In New Zealand also, the Government has decided that no men between 18 and 45 years may leave the Dominion without a military permit. But in New Zealand it is *admitted* that there is compulsory military service. In Australia too, there is compulsory service, and it is so bitterly opposed that in the first three years, 27,000 lads, or one in every five who were eligible, refused to serve, and were prosecuted. In the fourth year, one lad in ten still preferred to go to prison.

Parliament Ignored.

Parliament counts very little to Coalition Governments. Hence our Government so far forgot that, in semblance at least, the voluntary system must remain in the British Isles until Parliament has enacted Conscription, that on November 11th it sent out the following announcement from the Press Bureau:

Lord Derby is authorised by the Prime Minister to express his surprise that his statement in the House of Commons on November 2nd, should be considered in any way ambiguous.

The Prime Minister on that occasion pledged, not only himself, but the Government, when he stated that if young men did not under the stress of national duty come forward voluntarily, other and compulsory means would be taken before the married men were called upon to fulfil their engagement to serve.

Lord Derby is further authorised to state definitely that if young men, medically fit and not indespensable to any business of national importance or to any business conducted for the general good of the community, do not come forward voluntarily before November 30th, the Government will after that date take the necessary steps to redeem the pledge made on November 2nd.

It must be clearly understood that no marriage contracted after Registration Day, August 15th, will entitle any man to be relegated to the married groups.

Whether a man is indispensable or not to his business will be decided, not by the man or his employer, but by competent authorities and tribunals which are being set up to consider such cases. The instructions which will be issued to the local tribunals will make adequate provision for dealing with special or exceptional cases.

In response to some outcry that Parliament was superseded, Mr. Asquith was questioned about the matter on November 11th. His replies were vague and ambiguous, as may be seen by the following example:

Mr. Chancellor (Lib.): Is the Right Hon. gentleman aware that many married men are now enlisting in the belief that not one man of them will be called up until every unmarried man in the country has been called up?

Mr. Asquith: I do not know why that belief should be entertained.

Several Members: You said it!

Mr. Asquith: It is quite clear that there must be some cases which are left to the discretion of the local tribunal in regard to which it might be proved that unmarried men ought not to go.

The last reply certainly appears to indicate that unless the "local tribunals" say that all the unmarried men whom they think ought to do so, have enlisted, compulsory powers will be taken to force them.

The *Manchester Guardian* says that "in a great majority of cases" these so-called "competent authorities and tribunals" which are committees set up by the local authorities "are quite definitely not competent." We ourselves are quite certain, by the way, that the majority of their members are men well over military age who may feel quite secured against the necessity of fighting on their own account.

Another Director.

Just as Lord Derby has destroyed the voluntary system of enlistment, so we believe the appointment of Lord Murray of Elibank, as Director of Recruiting for Munitions Work; will intensify the system of forced labour which is growing up under the Munitions Act.

Already we find that though workers are kept idle half their time (and therefore without pay); when they reach the factory, they are sharply punished under the Act if they dare to come late or go early, or even choose some means of whiling away the tedious waiting hours. Workers may be dismissed at the employers' will, but they cannot leave without permission; even when paid less than the Trade Union rate, when health or family reasons render it imperative that they should move to another district, or when they are offered promotion in another munition factory. Employers, (notably Bryant and May's in Bow, the other day), turn off their workers and refuse discharge cards in case the firm may chance to need the workers back again. A mother has had difficulty in obtaining permission not to work on Sundays and at night, although she could find no one to care for her children in her absence.

Lord Murray of Elibank may be depended on to still further increase the power of the Government and the employer over the workers.

Soldiers paid too well (?)

An army of conscripts is a cheap army, and many capitalists consider both our Army and our industrial workers too expensive. It is complained that our soldiers' and sailors' dependants are costing the nation a million pounds a week. It is admitted that there are about three million men in the Army, and if we add the Navy and the men who have enlisted for home defence, the total must be about four million. Therefore, the allowance to the dependants of soldiers and sailors averages about 5s. per man. Add to that the soldiers' 1s. a day (of course, many get a few shillings a week extra) and we get a wage, in addition to uniform and board, of 12s. a week. Not a very extravagant sum to pay a man to face hardship and death!

Mr. Bonar Law said the other day that the soldiers are to have "the first claim upon the resources of the country," and that "we are bound to look after them as never before." But that seems to be merely talk.

Lord Devonport, speaking in the House of Lords on November 10th, said:—

"The Government should have the courage to recast the system of separation allowances so that no family should receive a larger income than it received before the War. If this were done twenty or thirty millions a year could be saved."

This means that every soldier's and sailor's wife is to be questioned and cross-questioned (just as the mothers now are) as to what her husband earned before the War; what proportion of his earnings he brought home; and how much of that was spent on the husband alone; all this, in order that the remainder only may now be paid over to the wife and children. If the wife is thought not to have replied truthfully, she will be liable to prosecution, as the mothers are to-day. The higher cost of living will not be taken into account. If the women and children managed to exist on a certain sum before the War, they must exist on it now. It does not matter that the man may have been on short time when he enlisted, as most men were when War broke out. Even though the wage that he got was so small that he enlisted to save himself and family from starvation, yet his wife and family is to be thrust back to their poor share of that wage, if Lord Devonport has his way.

The allowances to soldiers' and sailors' wives and children have been forced up, and the paltry allowances to the parents have been introduced, since War began, because of the need for offering terms that would satisfy the voluntary recruits. But for the compulsion that is being exercised in the name of voluntarism, and the even stronger compulsion that is fore-shadowed, the allowances would have been raised, in the natural course, higher still. And that is as it should be; if the country wants "more men" let it be prepared to pay a decent wage to them!

Conscriptionists complain that whilst the soldier is paid, in their opinion, too well, the skilled industrial workers are even better paid. By compulsion they hope to gain the power to lower the wages of all working men and women.

Bonar Law's View.

But there is yet another side to the Conscription question. Mr. Bonar Law in giving his view of working-class opinion, told the House of Commons of some mothers with sons at the front, who broke the windows of a shopkeeper whose sons had remained at home. He said that if such feeling were given "fair play" there would be general consent to any plan necessary to end the war.

We do not know whether that is meant to be an incitement to mob violence. It certainly is an appeal to the jealousies which Governments and employers encourage as a means of dividing the working class.

To any mother who complains that the sons of others have remained at home whilst her sons have gone to the war, we can only answer: "If your son went of his own free choice, would you deny that free choice to another woman's son, and if he was compelled by economic need, would you add to that wrong by putting compulsion upon another?"

"If your son or husband enlisted because he believed it was his duty, would you wish to force another man to follow him who believes that it is a sin to take up arms?"

It is true that under the so-called voluntary system, compulsion, which is still supposed to be illegal, can be most easily applied to those who are poorest. But that is true of every form of cruelty and wrong. It is no reason for making it easier to exercise compulsion all round.

The Ideas of the Future.

Those who believe that all men are their brothers, and that it is better to suffer violence than to do violence, are to be found in every class, but they are perhaps more numerous amongst the workers, because those who do not work, live on the labour of others, and are therefore living at variance with the practice of brotherhood.

Though to-day this ideal may be called unpractical, they are the hope of the future, and when they triumph—not before—we shall see the ending of all war.

Men who hold fast to the ideal of universal brotherhood, are to be found in every land. In conscriptionist countries some are shot for refusing to obey the call to the colours; others go to the front against their will.

Jane Addams, speaking in New York on her experiences in Europe, told of a young German soldier whom she met in a Swiss hospital dying of consumption, but imagining that he was being cured. She said:

"He was, I suppose, a fine young man, but not an exceptional young man. He had had a gymnasium education. He had been in business with his father, and travelled in South Africa, France, England and Holland in the line of business. He had come to know man as ***Mensch***, that ***gute Menschen*** were to be found in every land. And now here he was, at twenty-eight facing death because he was quite sure when he went back to the trenches that death awaited him. This is what he said. Never during that three months and a half had he ever shot his gun in a way that could possibly hit another man. He could be ordered into the trenches, he could be ordered to go through motions, but the final act was in his own hands, and with his own conscience. And he said: "My brother is an officer. (He gave the name of his brother, gave his title; he wasn't concealing anything; he was quite too near death's door to have any concealing). "He never shoots anything, he never shoots in a way that will kill, and I know dozens and dozens of young men who do not."

To the woman's movement, war is inherently antagonistic. Under the rule of brute force there is no equality for women; under it they have no power to do anything but bind up the wounds that fighting men have made.

Jane Addams says that the soldiers say to women:

"You are so good to us when we are wounded, you do everything in the world to make life possible and to restore us. Why do you not have a little pity for us when we are in the trenches? Why do you not put forth a little of this same effort and the same tenderness to see what might be done to get us out of those miserable places?"

Perhaps it is only a few of the soldiers who think clearly enough to voice this, but we must labour to make the ideal grow in every woman's mind.

E. Sylvia Pankhurst.

UNDERHAND METHODS.

The proprietors of the Albert Hall, on November 16th, cancelled the W.S.P.U. "Loyal and Patriotic" meeting, which was to take place on the 18th, because of a circular letter stating that "the Prime Minister and Sir Edward Grey are unfit for the responsible positions they hold."

The management of the London Pavilion has also said that the W.S.P.U. cannot hold its usual meetings there.

The *Times* has been busily puffing the Albert Hall meeting, and Lord Willoughby de Broke and Mr. Annan Bryce, M.P., were advertised to speak; but supporters of the Government began writing to the Press to complain of the circular. Then Sir John Simon was questioned in the House of Commons and said the proprietors of the Albert Hall would "doubtless consider the propriety of permitting their buildings to be used for such a purpose at such a time."

Whether Sir John Simon asked the proprietors to cancel the meeting, which they had done that morning, we do not know.

We consider the refusal of halls at the last moment by proprietors who can do so with impunity because of the scarcity of large halls, is a peculiarly mean proceeding, but underhand interference by the Government and police is more serious.

We do not agree with the W.S.P.U. policy, but we object very strongly to interference with the right of free speech.

We think that the W.S.P.U. should take care that it is not made a catspaw of. Since the meeting has been cancelled the names of Lord Willoughby de Broke and Mr. Annan Bryce have fallen into the background. It is the women who are being abused. The *Times* makes no protest against the stoppage of the meeting. From its brief notice of the stoppage no one could guess that it had supported the meeting. The *Daily News* makes a rather mean attack on the internal management of the W.S.P.U., which has nothing to do with the case. This forces us to ask "is the Liberal caucus democratic?" We know the answer is that it is not.

But in all this conscriptionist-militarist agitation, of which the Albert Hall meeting was an incident, we advise our readers to watch Lloyd George!

The *Daily News* might usefully bear this in mind.

In the debate on the *Globe* suppression in the House of Commons on November 11th, Sir William Byles pointed out that the *Labour Leader* had been suppressed and that its trial had taken place *in camera*, not publicly as promised to the *Globe*. Mr. Tim Healy recalled the fact that *Irish Freedom*, a paper largely read in the country, and filled with Irish ballads and legends, was suppressed in December, 1914, the *Irish Worker*, Jim Larkin's paper a fortnight later, and its successor *The Worker* on February 5th, 1915. Yet there was not one word of protest even from the Labour benches!

In spite of warnings by the Manchester Police against holding private meetings of its members, the No-Conscription Fellowship held a largely attended meeting in Manchester on November 5th.

Good cook wants engagement—apply Box 100, W.G.

PLAIN TALK IN THE COMMONS.

"The casualities in the Crimean War for all belligerents, Russia, Turkey, Great Britain, Sardinia, and France, can be put altogether at 1,000,000 in two years. In this war which has been raging for fifteen months we do not know fully how many millions have fallen, but we know our own casualty list is now half a million. . . . .

. . . . I say we ought to pause before we collect with drum and flag the youth of the country and send them out to this carnage. . . . .

"I am tired of hearing expressions about winning the War . . . . We have won wars in the past, and military victories have been thrown away in the council chamber by diplomatists, simply because the country did not realise what it went into the war for.

"Look at the Crimean War. After a year of waging that, there was a possibility of negotiations. There was a debate in the House which lasted five days . . . Those who said we must win the war, won the day. The war continued for another year. What did they win by the war?—the Treaty of Paris, which was not worth the paper it was written on! . . . . .

"Take an instance which occurred the other day—the question of Cyprus. It is a very serious matter when offers of British territory are made to a foreign power, and it is very important that this House should be informed, yet it was really by a casual question that the fact came out. . . . . .

"It is not a change of persons that is wanted. It is a change of intention, a change of motive in the Government. We do not want this merely destructive, vindictive, retaliatory idea. We want a constructive purpose, of which the people should be wholly informed."—Mr. Arthur Ponsonby in the House of Commons, on November 11th.

In the House of Commons on November 15th, Mr. Trevelyan said "I want to ask two definite questions:

"Whether, where any offers of mediation are made by neutrals, or propositions for negotiation made are by enemy belligerents, the Government will, if they take the responsibility for rejecting such advances, let the country in whose name they act, know what these offers were?

"May I point out that if these offers are unreasonable and such as Englishmen could not think of accepting, it will merely stiffen the Government and all of us. . . . .

"Whether in entering upon negotiations which they hope will result in peace, they will let the House of Commons know the general terms which they, in conjunction with the Allies, are going to propose?"

Mr. Bonar Law replied:

"The Hon. Member has laid down conditions which show that his speech is absolutely useless at this time. He himself would not make peace unless Germany were prepared to evacuate Belgium, to arrange that the Government of the world should be according to nationality, and unless Alsace were restored.

"Is there any Member of the House who believes, for a moment, that Germany will restore Alsace to France, or will restore Poland to the nationality to which she belongs, unless she is beaten?"

Strangely enough, rumours that Germany has made such an offer are current. In a dispatch from Milan to the *Daily Telegraph* on November 5th, it was stated, on the authority of the paper *Resto del Carlino*, that Prince Bülow was in Lucerne for peace negotiations and that Germany would be willing to withdraw her armies from France and Belgium, to ask for no indemnity and to agree to Poland becoming a self governing State; on condition that the German colonies were returned and an international agreement arranged in regard to the liberty of the seas and commercial treaties.

If the Government would but abandon mystery, the people would learn the truth in regard to such rumours and be placed in a position to judge.

The French newspapers, *Rappel*, *Libre Parole*, *Eclair*, *Figaro*, *Journal*, and *Gaulois* have decided not to submit news or political articles to the Censor.

EAST LONDON FEDERATION OF THE SUFFRAGETTES.

OBJECTS: To secure the Parliamentary Vote for every Woman over 21, and to promote the Social and Industrial Welfare of Women.

Entrance Fee...1d. Subscription...1d. a Month

BRANCH REPORTS.

BOW.

400 OLD FORD ROAD.

Good meetings were held in Whitechapel on Sunday morning, 75 papers being sold. Miss Mary Carr is thanked for giving her Sunday morning to selling at these meetings. The meeting in Victoria Park in the afternoon was very successful—20 papers were sold, and a gentleman contributed 2s. 6d. to the collection as a recognition of the work done by the E.L.F.S.

The E. L. F. S. was well represented at the Herald Re-union; 132 papers and 61 Annual Reports were sold. Mr. Newdegg is thanked for helping to sell the *Dreadnought*, and Masters E. and H. Ceeney and "Jimmy" for collecting 11s 7½d. and 15s. 7d. irespectively, for the Milk Fund.

Dreadnoughts sold week ending Nov. 13th—804. Miss Lynch 321, Miss Bennett 150, Miss O'Brien 150, Miss Smyth 67, Mrs. Greer 31, Mrs. Farrall 24, Mrs. Savoy 24, Special Meeting 38. Sold at Birmingham Meeting 91.

Don't let us fall below our thousand again!

POPLAR.

THE WOMEN'S HALL, 20 RAILWAY ST.
Secretary: MRS. DRAKE.

The subscriptions for October amounted to 13s. Another reminder about the League of Rights' Social on Saturday, Nov. 20th—be there in good time with all your friends; they will be sure to enjoy it. Tickets 3d. each, or pay at the door. Now members will see by the *Dreadnought* that we shall have to be all busy with the Christmas parties, and do what we can to make these a success. Now every one can help; if it is only to dress or make a little garment. We shall need 500 presents for the children in Poplar, and this notice is to give you good time to do what you can. Write to your friends and get them to help. We have tickets on sale for E.L.F.S. Christmas Dinner Party, December 18th, price 6d. Buy early!

Good outdoor meeting this week, and new members made on Friday afternoon. We shall expect a good attendance now, so that members can help with their suggestions as to how we can make the influence of our movement felt, and let the Government see we must be considered, and *mean to have* the Vote.

Dreadnoughts sold week ending Nov. 13th—320. Mrs. Shlette 39, Mrs. Rounce 26 (in Restaurant).

Collections—Miss E. Lagsding and Miss Morley 17s. 3½d., Miss T. Barker 3s. 9½d., Miss Manicom 14s. 1½d.

HACKNEY.

Offices: 175 DALSTON LANE
(Facing Hackney Downs Station).
Papers can be obtained at this address at any time.

Good meeting held at corner of Morning Lane and Well St. Mr. Mackinlay thanked for speaking.

Dreadnought sales are better this week, but we must try and make them as good as in other districts. Who will volunteer to sell six or twelve papers every week?

Hackney members should make a point of going to the Christmas Dinner at Bow, Dec. 18th, and should buy their tickets now—price 6d.

Dreadnought sales—total 101. Miss Sand 40, Mrs. Bird 22, General Sales 39.

SOUTH WEST HAM.

Centre for Tidal Basin: 55 FIFE ROAD.
Hon. Sec.—MRS. DAISY PARSONS,
94 Ravenscroft Road.

Two changes are taking place now. Members should take note the Thursday afternoon meeting will be held in future at 55 Fife Rd., and we hope a good number will attend now, from 3.30 till 4.30. The Social will be held now on December 11th, in Fairbairn Hall, Tickets on sale price 3d. All E.L.F.S. members must come and bring their friends, in order to make a good profit for Babies' Milk Fund. League of Rights are combining with us, and we want more volunteers for help. Can any other people promise us food-stuffs towards it? Tickets are on sale for the E.L.F.S. Dinner Party, December 18th. Price 6d.

OTHER SOCIETIES.

NORTH LONDON M.P.U.
Hon. Sec.: MR. H. G. EVERETT,
c/o Mr. Innes, 31 Balmes Road, Southgate Road.

Very good meeting held Sunday—speaker, Mr. Todd. Meeting, Finsbury Park, next Sunday, at 3 p.m.—speaker, Miss Smith.

We are very anxious to extend the *Dreadnought* circulation in North London, and to establish pitches; and all members are asked to support us in this. Tickets for E.L.F.S. Dinner Party, December 18th, may be had from Secretary, price 6d.

☞ Visit our Stalls—55 and 56—at the English Woman's Exhibition, Central Hall, Westminster, November 17th—27th.
A visitor says: "The E.L.F.S. has succeeded where others have failed."

SUNDAY MEETING.

Nov. 21st, 7.30 p.m.

20 RAILWAY ST., POPLAR.

Speakers:
Miss HAUGHTON, B.A.
Mr. FRED HUGHES.

"Women and the Trade Union Movement."

Chair—Mrs. Drake. Songs—Miss Helsby.

THE RENTS.

The Workers' War Emergency Committee has suggested the introduction of legislation on the following lines:

Tenants should be allowed to appeal to County Courts against increases in rent; that both parties should be represented at such hearing, the cost of which should be minimised.

For the duration of the War, rent should not exceed that existing upon the outbreak of war, subject to there being no increase in rates by the local authority.

Mortgagees should be forbidden to increase rates of interest on pre-war mortgages during the War.

Notice of determination of tenancy should be subject to the Courts Emergency Act, as if they were notices of ejectment.

We are glad to see that Mr. Yeo, M.P., for Poplar, is alive to the interests of his poorer constituents. He says:—

"The Government must bring in a short measure making two things sure: that during the War it shall be impossible for the landlord to raise rents; that the mortgagee shall pay no increased interest for sums already borrowed. That is the least that will serve to allay the rising discontent."

The tenants of Grosvenor Buildings, Poplar, have decided to refuse to pay the increased 3d. per week rent.

One old woman, a ships' scrubber, stated that the increase in rent, per annum, represented the earnings of three days' hard work.

Our Poplar branch was the first to act in this matter, now the Rev. W. Evans, a tenant, who has got notice to quit, is taking a prominent part in the strike.

The owner of cottage property in Ranelagh Road, West Ham, has given notice to raise the rents from 7s. to 8s. a week.

The Chairman of the Brentford Justices said to a number of soldiers' wives at Hounslow, whose rents were raised 6d. a week:

"It is most disgraceful to oppress in this way the wives of brave men who are fighting for us. We advise you to pay your old rent. The landlords will have to come here for ejectment orders, and the Court will take care they won't get them."

The Prime Minister in reply to a query of Sir Arthur Markham's re the raising of rents uttered a similar opinion.

We are glad this injustice is being realised so generally, but though soldiers' wives may not be prosperous, there are many poor widows and mothers of large families who feel the pinch of high prices and rents much more acutely.

When will *organised* action be taken to cope with this evil of exploitation on all sides?

It was stated at a conference of trade unionist, socialist, co-operative, and industrial societies, at Bristol, on Saturday, that house-rents had been increased locally from two to four shillings in the £, on top of eight shillings in the £ rise in foodstuffs.

The rent strike in Birmingham has ended with a victory for the tenants. This success ought to encourage others!

"I object to pay your war taxes as well as my own. At present I am paying in all £17 11s. 0d. a year. You suggest that I should now pay £21 10s. 1½d., or 1s. 6½d. a week increase. You are sharing no burden but unloading it all on me."

Bradford tenant's reply to his landlord.

In a number of Russian towns, the police issued orders enforcing an increase of rent. House-owners ignoring this order are liable to fines up to £100. In Petrograd, Moscow, and Rostoff-on-Don, these fines have been actually imposed.

Speaking on the Vote of Credit in the House of Commons on November 10th, Major Evans suggested the conscription of foreign securities, on the ground that, the sale of these would help this country to discharge its indebtedness to America. He spoke of registering these investments and of "calling them up" in "classes," just as they do of military recruits, but he added that the Government must "of course pay the holder, either in cash or War Stock, the full value of the security that was called up." Are the separation allowance and pension the "full value" of a man's life and liberty of choice? Can they buy off his conscience if he believes it wrong to kill?

THE RESULT OF "HOUNDING DOWN (?)"

In the House of Commons, on November 11th, Sir Richard Cooper asked the Prime Minister and Sir Edward Grey whether Lord Haldane has now any part in the administration of the Foreign Office, or the War Office. The Ministers replied that Lord Haldane's services are not being used, but both eulogised him in high terms, and Mr. Asquith said that in the past he had "rendered inestimable service."

If the Prime Minister means what he said, he ought to have insisted that Lord Haldane should remain in the Government, instead of turning him out in response to those who were trying to hound him down.

But if the eulogies were merely empty compliments, they had been better left unspoken.

KHAKI CONTRACTS.

On November 10th, Sir J. Walton told the House of Commons of a combine of khaki cloth manufacturers and also a combine of uniform manufacturers. He had brought this matter under the notice of the War Office, but failed to secure any proper investigation or consideration of the matter.

Everyone knows that combines force up prices against the buyer, but evidently the money spent by the War Office is so easily got that strict supervision is quite unnecessary!

We are still trying in vain to find out why a large proportion of the women employed on khaki by East London clothing firms are being dismissed. Is it because their employers are not in the combine and are losing their contracts? Or is it because the Government is buying in America? The dismissed workers have a right to know!

The value of benefits under the Insurance Act is being seriously whittled down. Members of Parliament are daily drawing attention to the matter in the House. Mr. Roberts, Comptroller of the Household, admits that 210 persons suffering from tuberculosis in London are on the waiting list for treatment in residential institutions, and there is reason to believe that the waiting list would be much larger, but that the applications of many others who ought to have been recommended have been refused.

In the case of tuberculosis delay means death.

We also learn that the Metropolitan Asylums Board has abandoned the idea of erecting three sanitoria for consumption, as the London Insurance Committee states that:—

"Owing to the financial position in which they find themselves, they cannot guarantee that they will be able after the end of the present year to maintain a larger number than 250 patients in the sanatoria of the Board."

"Do Members of this House know that the questions they ask, and the answers that are given to them, are censored by the Press Bureau?"—Mr. Hogge, M.P., House of Commons, November 11th.

Nurse CAVELL'S MESSAGE.

"THIS I WOULD SAY, STANDING AS I DO IN VIEW OF GOD AND ETERNITY. I REALISE THAT PATRIOTISM IS NOT ENOUGH. I MUST HAVE NO HATRED OR BITTERNESS —— TOWARDS ANYONE." ——

These are noble words that should inspire us to renewed effort in the building up of a permanent peace between the peoples of the world.

"What we can do is very simple. We can enfranchise her sex in recognition of her proof of its valour. The Bill might gracefully be introduced by Mr. McKenna in the Commons, and Viscount Gladstone in the Lords. If this proposal is received in dead silence, I shall know that Edith Cavell's sacrifice has been rejected by her country."—G. BERNARD SHAW.

Cards with the above words can be obtained from the E.L.F.S., 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E., price 3d. These are suitable for hanging in the window or on the wall.

E.L.F.S. TOYS AND DOLLS

Made in our Factory are the best. On show at 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E., ——and 5 Duke Street, Bloomsbury.—— Illustrated Catalogue on application.

TO MOTHERS, when you are buying CHRISTMAS TOYS for your Children, REMEMBER to send some also to OUR CHILDREN IN THE EAST END!

TO CHILDREN who have plenty of TOYS—REMEMBER to send a CHRISTMAS PRESENT to the East End Children who have so few!

"POUND DAY" for our CHRISTMAS PUDDINGS is December 7th. Please send a gift of Ingredients or a Pudding, Vegetables, Fruit, Nuts, or Crackers addressed to Miss Smyth, 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E. Those who will send Turkeys for the Dinner should see that they reach us one or two days before December 18th.

The following donations have been promised for the Christmas Dinner Party, December 18th:

Mr. Whitelock 4.0, Mrs. Payne 2.0, Mrs. Crabb 2.0, Mrs. Pascoe 2.0, Miss O'Brien 2.0, Mrs. Farrall 1.0, Miss Marks 1.0, Mr. Stone, coffee.

Gifts for Christmas pudding, also vegetables towards dinner will be gratefully accepted by the Committee.

Donations and gifts of fruit, nuts, sweets and toys for children's party to be sent to the Secretary, Nurse Hebbes, 438 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

At a meeting organised by the Free Church League for Woman Suffrage held at Central Hall, Westminster, Friday, Nov. 12th, the following resolution was unanimously passed.

"That in the opinion of this meeting women have a right to be consulted and have a voice in the determinations of the conditions of peace."

The Triple Labour Alliance of Miners, Railwaymen, and Transport Workers is practically complete.

We see in this a very powerful weapon to be used against compulsion, if only properly used.

The E.L.F.S. is urgently needing funds. When you are thinking of Christmas presents remember to send one to the E.L.F.S.

Also remember that your friends could have no better Christmas gift than a bound volume of the DREADNOUGHT, or a subscription to the DREADNOUGHT for the coming year. The Christmas Number of the DREADNOUGHT will be the most charming of all Christmas Cards and will interest your friends as no mere card could do.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF BOUND COPIES of the FIRST VOLUME of the **WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT** :: WILL BE ON SALE SHORTLY. :: PRICE 6s. 6d. :: ORDER EARLY.

GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGED.

GENERAL FUND—Miss A. M. Buchan (DREADNOUGHT Fund—bi-monthly) 5.0.0, Lady Clare Annesley (DREADNOUGHT Fund) 3.3.0, Profits on Poplar Social 2.0.0, M.O.B. 2.0.0., "A Working Man" 2.0.0, J. Leakey, Esq, 2.0.0, Mrs. Lansbury 1.0.0, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence (DREADNOUGHT Fund) 1.0.0, Miss K. Grainger 1.0.0, Anon—collected 11.5, Stratford N.U.R. 10.0. Mrs. Robertson (DREADNOUGHT Fund) 10.0. Willesden Junction Railway Women's Guild 5.9, Anon 5.0, Miss Dudman 5.0, Collection Victoria Park 2.7½, Collection Poplar 2.6, A friend per Mrs. Lansbury 2.6, Collection Women's Hall 1.5, Collection Hackney 0.6.

FOR MILK AND GENERAL DISTRESS.—P. Marshall, Esq 10.0.0, Miss G. Boulton 5.0.0, Mr. & Mrs. Sadd Brown (monthly) 3.0.0, Sydney Schiff, Esq 2.0.0, Mrs. R. H. Bailey 1.1.0, E. R. Holroyd, Esq 1.1.0, Miss J. Bremner 1.0.0, Miss Yeoman (10s. weekly) 1.0.0, "A Leytonstone Suffragist" 17.6, Miss E. Hancock 10.0, T. Stenhouse, Esq 10.6, Miss H. J. Pole (quarterly) 10.0, per Mrs. Garner (weekly) 10.0, Mrs. Durrant (monthly) 10.0, Miss C. Osmend 10.0, Mr. Anderson 10.0, Mrs. A. Braithwaite 10.0, Joseph Collyer Esq 10.0, Alfred Clarke, Esq 10.0, Mrs. Phipps 5.0, Mrs. Heywood Bright (weekly) 5.0, Mrs. Simpson (2.6 weekly) 5.0, Mrs. Morrison (monthly) 5.0, Mrs. Gillies 4.0, Miss E. Canning 2.6, F. J. Quartermain, Esq 2.0, Miss A. Brice 2.0, Mrs. Barnes 1.6, Mrs. Lynch 1.0, Mrs. Taylor 1.0, Mrs. Mallett 1.0, Miss A. Chapin 1.0, Mrs. King 0.6, Mrs. Tollon 0.6.

COLLECTIONS—Toolroom L.S.A. 1.14.5, Bow Milk 19.4½, Stocking Dept. L.S.A. 18.6, Misses. Morley & Lagsding 17.11, "Jimmie" at Herald Re-union 15.7, Mrs. Drake 12.1½, Mrs. Crabb 11.11, Miss Lynch at Herald Re-union 11.7½, Bromley Milk 11.3½, Miss K. Lagsding 9.5, Pillar Box collection—G. S. P. Redland 8 9, Miss Bennett 6.11½, Stratford N.U.R. 5.0, Bromley Milk 4.5, Miss Beamish 2.6, Canning Town Milk 1.7.

Mrs. Harverson's little boy aged 7 has learnt to knit, on purpose to make something for our babies. He sends five shawls, and writes:—"I have knitted these shawls all by myself. Love for Sylvia and the babies; from Eric."

Printed by E. H. WILLIAMS (Regd. T.U.), 232 Devons Road, Bow, E., and Published by the East London Federation of the Suffragettes, at their Offices, 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.